

THE BRITISH COLUMBIAN.

No. 35, Vol. 3.

NEW WESTMINSTER, SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1863.

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The British Columbian.

NEW WESTMINSTER, SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1863.

Poetry.

SUNSHINE.

Oh, brightly the sunbeams are shining,
I hear thee, my beautiful Spring,
The swallow comes over the mountains,
And woodlands with melodies ring;
The hawthorn puts on bridal costume,
Apparelled as brides 'er should be,
And birds shower their sweet wedding favors
In music from cloudland and tree.
With such brightness around and above me,
How joyous existence would be,
If I only had some one to love me,
To make life a Summer for me!

O Love! what a Summer without thee?
The roses smile sweetly in vain,
And we heed not the eloquent voices
That whisper in woodland and plain:
This beautiful earth seems less lovely,
We feel as from paradise driven,
But, touch'd with the joy of thy magical wand,
We ascend to the portals of Heaven!
O yes, with this angel above me,
How joyous existence would be,
Oh! I only want some one to love me,
To make life a Summer for me!

I have sisters, whose smiles of affection
Beam on me wherever I roam,
And mother, whose sweet world of welcome
Enders life's fair-ring home;
Yet often my spirit feels lonely,
And often my yearning sigh'd
For one who would love me as fondly
As bridegroom his beautiful bride.
Oh then, with these bright skies above me,
How joyous existence would be,
If I only had some one to love me,
To make life a Summer for me!

METAKATHLA MISSION.

We copy from the *Chronicle* the following extracts from an address delivered at Victoria on the 8th inst., by Mr. Duncan, the great Indian Missionary of the British Pacific. Mr. Duncan was introduced by the Rev. Mr. Cridge, and said:

"Ladies, gentlemen and christian friends. I experience great pleasure in appearing before you to-night. The subject of civilizing and christianizing the Indian tribes on this coast is one of vast importance, and I beg that you will not judge of the work by the weakness of its advocate."

The subject of the Indian question is fraught with solemn interest. The first pages of the history of these Colonies are being written. We are the actors. Our dealings with the Indians will appear to our honor or our disgrace to future generations, and will bring down upon ourselves and our children either the blessings of the frowns of Almighty God. To ourselves, personally, the question may have an importance which eternity alone can fully declare. God's command to us is "love thy neighbor as thyself." The Indian—our degraded neighbor whom we see perishing by the wayside—claims our sympathy and help. It is for each of us to decide whether we will act the part of the Good Samaritan or the heartless Levite.

Alas! that we should find objections to our endeavors for the good of the Indians. But so it is. Let us for a moment deal with them.

The first class of objectors I have no desire to deal with. These are they who hate the Indians so bitterly that they would fain wipe out their name and nation with fire and sword. They deal in curses and recommend slaughter. Worthy sons of Nana Sahib and his bloodhound fraternity. Raging waves of the sea, fanning out their shame. They are a disgrace to their age and a reproach to the name of Britain. Never for a moment, my friends, lend your ears to men of this stamp while talking of the Indians.

Objectors number two are for a passive policy. "Leave the Indians alone," say they. "Left to themselves they will soon perish, and the sooner the better." These persons, you see, trust to the poison of civilized vices to do its sure and deadly work if left unchecked. Again I would say shut your ears to such advisers as these. They are not even worthy the age of the Caesars. When our forefathers occupied the same position to the Romans that the Indians do to us, how were they treated? History informs us that their conquerors had the humanity to send their legions and to build up strong walls for their defence against the Picts and Scots. This was active benevolence and stands as an honor to the ancient Romans.

Shall Britain, now exalted above the nations of the earth, forget the rock from whence she was hewn and the days of her degradation? Shall she in her march over the world, while possessing herself of the wealth of other lands, trample upon the few and degraded tribes of scattered men which come in her way? Is it not more becoming such a nation as the British to pick up the poor outcasts and adopt them into her own great and happy family? And if she adopts them, let her deal with them as with her own children, giving them the blessings of her religion and her civilization.

Objectors third say—"We are willing to do the Indians good, but we think the thing impossible; they are beyond reclaiming, and out of our reach."

Some of the persons present may be of this class. My friends, many things are difficult, so difficult that at first sight they appear impossible, but after all are not impossible. Show a man ignorant of working metals a piece of iron ore

(Continued on Fourth page.)

New Advertisements.

G. TRANFIELD, FISH AND GAME

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Orders from up-river towns invited and carefully attended to.
A good article guaranteed and charges very moderate.
Water Street, New Westminster,
March 13th, 1863. mal4tc

COLUMBIA HOTEL, NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

H. BURR,
Proprietor.
New Westminster, March 27th, 1863. ma28-1c

R. P. MEAD, Sign, Fancy and ORNAMENTAL PAINTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.
Transparencies, Shades and Screens
PAINTED TO ORDER AND WITH DISPATCH.
Up-country orders solicited.
Office, on Columbia Street.
New Westminster, December 8th, 1862. d10 1c

CITY BAKERY AND COFFEE SALOON.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has removed to his new and commodious establishment on the Corner of Columbia and Hall Streets, where he hopes to receive from a generous and discriminating public an extended patronage, commensurate with his increased facilities for accommodating them.

Coffee, Tea, Chocolate, Fies and Cakes, supplied at all hours, and at reduced rates.
Orders for WEDDINGS and PARTIES promptly attended to.
JOSEPH SOREL,
New Westminster, March 3, 1863. ma4

HARDIE'S HOTEL, New Westminster, B. C.

H. V. EDMONDS, PROPRIETOR.
THIS HOUSE offers accommodation equal to any in the Colony, at extremely moderate prices.
ALES, WINES, SPIRITS AND CIGARS
of the best brands Constantly on hand.

Square Meals, 50 cents,
Dinner, 50
Board per week, 6 dollars,
Board and lodging per week, 8
MATTRESSES provided FREE.
January 30th, 1863. ja31 1c

PIONEER SALOON.

Mr. J. T. SCOTT
HAS THE PLEASURE of informing his old friends, and the travelling public generally, that he is still to be found at the north-east corner of Lytton-square, where the thirsty are invited to call and try a sample

OF HIS—
Wines, Ales and Liquors,
which he flatters himself are as good as can be produced in the Colony. In connection with the Saloon he has just opened a splendid

Billiard Hall,
which is furnished with three first-class Billiard Tables, with marble beds and Phelan's composition cushions; and being well lighted and ventilated, possesses all the facilities for enjoying a quiet game at Billiards. July

E. STEVENSON, M. D.,
Licentiate Canada,
HAVING arrived via Overland Route, begs to acquaint the Inhabitants of New Westminster that he has established himself for practice in their City. Office, in the building lately occupied by Barnard's Express. New Westminster, Oct. 29, 1862. no1

MACONDALE'S UNION KOTEL.

THE PROPRIETOR has just enlarged and finished in good style the above House, and hopes by strict attention to business, and the comfort of guests, to merit a share of the travelling community.

Private Rooms LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.

Douglas, B. C., August 12th, 1862. 1c

New Advertisements.

R. HANNAH GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, Lamps, Coal Oil, Fruits, &c.

all of which he offers
CHEAP FOR CASH.
Columbia street, next door to S. T. Tilley's Book Store.
New Westminster, Nov. 25th, 1862. 1c

LUMBER. CONSTANTLY on hand in the New Westminster Lumber Yard a large assortment of Rough and Dressed Lumber, DOORS AND WINDOWS OF ALL SIZES. Bills of Lumber out on the shortest notice, and orders from the interior promptly attended to. J. A. R. HOMER. New Westminster, Feb. 12th 1861

To Civil Engineers!

FOR SALE cheap, and to be seen at Hibben & Carwell's Branch Book Store, New Westminster, a set of SURVEYOR'S INSTRUMENTS, consisting of
1 Seven inch THEODOLITE, with 2 Telescopes,
1 Y. LEVEL, 16 inch Telescope,
1 CIRCUMFERENTOR, or Compass, with a set of Drawing Instruments and Colors, &c., if desired.
New Westminster, Jan. 26, 1863. ja28

LILLOOET ROUTE. THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING REFITTED THE PEMBERTON HOUSE.

FOR THE
Accommodation of Travellers,
WITH
BEDS AND LIQUORS,
AND having engaged the best Cooks on the Pacific Coast, are prepared to furnish the travelling public with all the comforts and luxuries of a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, at greatly reduced rates.
N. B.—Travellers will find it to their advantage to patronize this House, as none but the best of everything will be furnished.
P. SMITH & CO.
Pemberton, Sept. 12th, 1862. se13

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife, Martha Smith, has left me without any just cause or provocation, I hereby notify all persons that I will not be responsible for, or pay, any debts contracted by her after this date.
WILLIAM SMITH.
Port Pemberton, B. C., April 15th, 1863. my23m

COLONIAL HOTEL, NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

Messrs. Grelley Brothers
Have added to their comfortable
Hotel and Restaurant,
A SPLENDID
Billiard Saloon,
In which will always be found the best
DRINKS AND CIGARS.

In connection with the above they have opened a Store stocked with the choicest Brands of
WINE, LIQUORS,
ALES, PORTER,
BRANDIES, RUM,
CIDER, SYRUPS,
CORDIALS, BITTERS, &c.,
which they will sell by the bottle, gallon, or in case.

—ALSO—
THE BEST BRANDS OF
CIGARS,
Havana, Manila and Cheroots.
New Westminster, July 18, 1862. jy19

DICKSON, CAMPBELL & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Corner of Wharf and Johnson streets, VICTORIA, V. I.

H. N. DICKSON & Co., London.
Dickson, DeWitt, & Co., San Francisco.
m21-3m

Victoria Advertisements.

THE Royal Insurance Company. Fire & Life Insurance. CAPITAL Ten Million Dollars! HEAD OFFICES,—Liverpool and London.

CHAIRMAN,
Charles Turner, Esq., M. P.
DEPUTY CHAIRMEN,
Ralph Brocklebank, Esq., & E. Johnston, Esq.
MANAGER AND ACTUARY,
PERCY M. DOVE, ESQ.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE APPOINTED the UNDER-
signed their Agents for
Vancouver Island & British Columbia,
and will now accept proposals for Insurance both in the
Fire and Life Departments.

They feel confident that the known Standing and Character of this Office, the sound principles on which it is established and the magnitude of its resources, will obtain for it a fair share of public patronage.
James Dickson, Esq., M. D., has been appointed Medical Examiner to the Life Branch.

ANDERSON & CO.,
Wharf Street.
Victoria, 20th January, 1863. ja24

J. L. JUNGEMANN, Watchmaker and Jeweller, YATES STREET, OPPOSITE LANGLEY, VICTORIA, V. I.

Patent Gold and Silver Watches,
Fully equal to Chronometer Timepieces from the Manufactory of Lange, Dresden, universally acknowledged as the best European make. More than twenty of these magnificent Watches are already disposed of to gentlemen in the city and country, each one giving the most entire satisfaction. WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, COMPASSES, SPECTACLES, OPERA GLASSES, &c., &c., constantly on hand. fe14 1c

EX "N. S. PERKINS," COMPRESSED Meats and Vegetables, Packed in 10-lb. Tins of cases of 100 lbs. each, Expressly for British Columbia Trade.

For sale in quantities to suit, by
EDGAR & AIME,
Wharf street, front of Yates.
ap24 6m

W. CULVERWELL, General Agency for the Collection of Rents and Debts, INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, Money Loaned on Good Security, ADVANCES MADE ON LIVE STOCK, Book-keeping, Documents Copied, &c.

In cases requiring a Power of Attorney, security will be furnished. Office—up stairs, corner Yates and Langley streets, Victoria. my24 3m

British Columbia STAGE COMPANY. (LIMITED.)

THE COMPANY'S STAGES, carrying Passengers and Express Freight, run regularly between
Douglas and Lillooet,
Leaving each Town every morning.

FINE GOODS are conveyed, with dispatch, over the route in Light Four-Horse Waggon.
For further information, apply to
STEWART, MELDRUM & CO.,
Victoria.

HENRY HOLBROOK,
New Westminster,
and at the Company's Offices in Douglas and Lillooet
se6 1m

NEW MAPS.

JUST PUBLISHED and FOR SALE at Clarkson & Co's Book Store, Maps of NORTH BENTINCK ARM, and the GOLD REGIONS of BRITISH COLUMBIA; by Lieut. H. S. Palmer, R.E.
New Westminster, March 24th, 1863. ma25 1c

New Boot and Shoe Shop

MART-STREET, OPPOSITE THE TREASURY,
Boots and Shoes made and repaired.
W. WOODMAN,
New Westminster Feb. 1861. fy 12-1m

Victoria Advertisements.

THE BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA. Incorporated by Royal Charter.

CAPITAL, \$1,250,000.
IN 12,500 SHARES, OF \$100 EACH,
WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for any amount not less than One Hundred Dollars, and every facility granted to Traders and others for the transaction of business. Discount Recourse issued for money lodged for fixed periods, bearing the following rates of interest:
On money lodged for 15 days certain, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum.
On money lodged for 1 month certain, at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
On money lodged for 3 months certain, at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
On money lodged for 6 months certain, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
On money lodged for 12 months certain, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

No partial payment made on these receipts. Interest payable half yearly, and the Principal not due until the expiry of the period for which the money is lodged.
DISCOUNTS AND ADVANCES.—Approved Bills discounted, and Advances made on Bills of Lading, (accompanied by Policies of Insurance,) for goods shipped to or from the Colonies.

DRAFTS AND LETTERS OF CREDIT issued on Great Britain and the Colonies, also on New York and San Francisco, and Bills on these places purchased or sent for collection.

CREDITS issued on Great Britain, San Francisco, and New York, authorizing payment for Goods shipped from these ports to the Colonies; all such shipments to be insured and Hypothecated to the Bank.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES received for safe custody, and 1 per cent. Commission charged on withdrawing the same. Interest and Dividends collected on account of constituents at the rate of one-half per cent. on the amount collected, if payable in Victoria.

Gold Dust and Bars purchased, or advances made on the same.
JAMES D. WALKER, Manager.
New Westminster, September 25, 1862. se27

STATIONERY Counting House, Official, Printers AND FOR GENERAL USES; Of every conceivable style and quality, STAPLE and FANCY.

Wrapping Papers, Of various sizes, weights, textures, and colors;

Drawing, Lithographic, Cartridge, Blotting, Tissue, Copying, and Tracing Papers and Cloths;

Sheet and Manuscript MUSIC, Sacred, Sentimental and Comic, bound and unbound.

COAST CHARTS, CARIBOO MAPS, Mathematical Instruments, Gold Pens —AND— Pocket Cutlery.

BOOKS, SCHOOL, STANDARD, MISCELLANEOUS, AND ORNAMENTAL.

New Publications Received as issued by first conveyance. HIBBEN & CARSWELL, STATIONER'S HALL.

LANGLEY BROS., Importing Druggists, YATES STREET, VICTORIA, V. I., are constantly receiving

Drugs and Chemicals,
Patent Medicines,
Surgical Instruments,
Painis and Oils,
Window Glass, &c., &c., &c.

—ALSO—
Just received a large assortment of reliable Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds, which they offer at moderate prices. mar1-1c

G. VIGNOLO & CO., No. 2, Reid's Block, Wharf Street, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

—ALSO—
Importers and Agents for the best brands of French Wines and Liquors, and receive direct shipments of Havana Cigars by every steamer. jy12

SELIM FRANKLIN & CO., Auctioneers and Land Agents, YATES STREET, VICTORIA, V. I.

Town Lots for Sale in New Westminster and Victoria. mar28

Important to Business Men in Victoria, California, Portland, and Places on the Sound!

This Journal is the only newspaper published in British Columbia. It is read by every business man from New Westminster to the Rocky Mountains, and is unrivalled as an advertising medium for the Colony. W. F. HENNE, in Victoria, and Thos. Boren, in San Francisco, are our authorized Agents.

The British Columbian.

NEW WESTMINSTER, SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1863.
OUR RELATIONS WITH THE INDIANS.

It would be manifestly impolitic and productive of harm to put the uncivilized and unchristianized Indians of this country in possession of all the rights and privileges of citizenship. Were this done they would be the greatest sufferers themselves, while they in many ways might become instruments of injury to the state in the hands of unscrupulous and designing men. Their proper position for the present—the only one they can occupy with advantage to themselves—is that of minority, with the Government for their guardian. It becomes the duty of Government, as such, to exercise its paternal protection over the Indians, and, at the same time, use every available means for their improvement.

If any one should dispute our right to impose upon the natives a state of tutelage, we answer that it is an absolute necessity in order that the state may perform those duties toward them to which it became morally bound in taking possession of the country. If there be any injustice it is farther back than that of which we are now writing; and, in fact, the Indians at the present time are virtually in the condition which we propose for them. They have no power to dispose privately of their lands; they cannot vote at elections; (nor, indeed, can any of us at present) the privilege of purchasing and using ardent spirits is withheld from them, and their evidence in our Courts of Justice is at a considerable discount. The system to which we have referred is the one generally followed in the British Colonies as well as in the American States, or at least those on the Atlantic. In some instances the Indians have reached that point of civilization and general enlightenment and improvement at which it has been deemed prudent to enfranchise them fully, and they have used their privileges in such a way as to meet the most sanguine expectations of their friends.

Acting upon this principle the Government should at once purchase, at a reasonable price, all the just and proper claims of the Indians to the lands of the Colony—at least those parts of it which are being settled. There should, however, be ample reservations surveyed in the most suitable localities, including, wherever practicable, the lands already under cultivation by the Indians. These reservations should each be sufficient for the probable future wants of at least 500 Indians, or as many as can be conveniently settled together. There should be an allotment of land in these reservations for each family, which should be so recorded as to render it impossible for others to defraud the occupant of the reward of his industry; and upon these reservations the Indians should, as far as possible, be compelled to reside. They should not be permitted to make permanent villages or homes at will upon other lands.

The payment given to the Indians in respect of the lands ceded to the state should be expended in assisting them, to some extent, in clearing, fencing, and otherwise permanently improving their homesteads, also in assisting in the erection of a comfortable and substantial house upon each, in procuring seed grain, agricultural implements, and, for each tribe, a few cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry, &c.; also in awarding annual prizes for progress made, as for instance, for the most improved farm, the best stock, grain, vegetables and samples of work, &c. &c. Agricultural and industrial exhibitions would, if properly managed, be a great means, in common with the prizes, of stimulating to excellence. These could be held at each reservation or at some central point so as to include all the reservations. What is wanted is not to do the work and afford a free support to the Indians, but judiciously to stimulate them, and guide, as far as may be, their efforts so as to cultivate in them a spirit of self reliance and the desire to excel.

Another way in which money should be expended for the benefit of the Indians is the establishment and maintenance of suitable schools upon each reservation. These schools might be taught by ordinary masters paid, chiefly by the Government, or by the Missionaries who labor amongst the Indians, Government allowing a fair remuneration for the amount of secular instruction thus imparted. We do not advocate Government aid to Missionaries as such. We think each Church should support its own Missionaries among the heathen as well as at home. But if these Missionaries, apart from their religious ministrations, perform the work of the secular teacher we think such should be paid for by the Government. In all cases these schools would, of course, be open to inspection by proper Government Inspectors; and in the case of Mission schools the actual amount of education imparted according to the accepted curriculum should determine the amount of aid to be given to such schools, as is the case at the present time in the English Elementary Schools.

In addition to these common schools there

should be established, at no distant day, an Industrial school, or schools, for the thorough training of both male and female youths in the various branches of household work in the one case, and in the practice of agriculture and the mechanical trades in the other; while, at the same time, they would be instructed in the various branches of a common education.

We are aware that in order to do all this efficiently there would require to be an Indian Department created, consisting for the present of a Chief Superintendent of Indian affairs; and as the Indians settled upon their reservations or came into contact with advancing civilization local agents would be required to carry out the plans of the Government in each district and, at the same time, convey from time to time the wishes and wants of the Indians to the Executive with such recommendations and suggestions as they might be able to afford. They could also act as local Magistrates.

The scheme which we have thus cursorily indicated is a comprehensive one, and while it could be begun at once on a small scale—indeed it ought to have been begun long ago—it could be extended from time to time as the resources of the Colony and the Indian fund would justify. We cannot, as a Colony, excuse ourselves on the ground of poverty for neglecting the plain and urgent duty of at least doing something for the elevation of the poor aborigines; and we earnestly hope that no more time will be allowed to elapse without taking the initiative in this most important work.

The advantages resulting from the carrying out of the above or some similar scheme would be incalculable to all parties concerned. The Government would thus be enabled to exercise a more healthful restraint upon the Indians, and any expenditure for their improvement would give more satisfactory results. The confidence of the Indians in the Government would be greatly increased, and thereby their attachment to it strengthened. Stimulated by the honors and rewards of industry, and with some one to direct their efforts, they would very soon become diligent cultivators of the soil, and thus secure for themselves a comfortable subsistence without depending upon their former and less sure sources of supply which, as has been shown in a former article, are fast giving out. The civilized settler would no longer be threatened with the destruction of his property or his life on account of his robbing the Indian of his land, while the Missionary and the Schoolmaster would find many a barrier removed from their path, and, having the Indians, in a great degree, removed from the scenes of temptation and vice and settled in sufficient numbers to warrant permanent and extended operations, would be enabled to carry on their work of regeneration and culture with greatly increased satisfaction and success. While the Indians are scattered over all the country in groups of from six persons and upwards in one place teaching them will be difficult and expensive work. But once collected in sufficient numbers and permanently settled under the influence of a proper educational and industrial system the happiest results, moral and social, would follow. We shall in a subsequent paper endeavor to adduce instances of the successful workings in other lands of a system similar to the one we have indicated.

THE VICTORIA BANK ESCORT.—Our usually quiet town has been quite gay during the last few days, owing to the presence of this illustrious corps. Their equestrian maneuvers have been a source of great amusement to our population, both native and European. After being sufficiently rested from the fatigues consequent upon the voyage from Victoria, we believe it is their intention to proceed in the direction of Cariboo, viz Douglas. No blame to the men for taking a situation, with a good salary and well found; but the Government is certainly to blame for paying them \$100 a month when as good could be had in this Colony for much less. But it is probably as well that every part of this great Douglas outbreak should be in keeping. We think, however, it would not be amiss for the people to have a public meeting and express their views upon the organization of this Escort, lest silence might possibly be mistaken for approbation.

Since the above was in type a requisition, to be found elsewhere, to the Mayor, to call a public meeting, and his reply thereto, have been placed in our hands. The meeting is to take place in the Hyack Hall, on Monday evening, at 8 o'clock.

EXTENSION OF PITT RIVER ROAD.—Owing to the rapidly increasing agricultural settlement upon the right bank of the Fraser, extending from this city to a point beyond Langley, indeed it may be said as far as the Harrison, the subject of the extension of the road now constructed as far as Pitt River is assuming very great importance. It is true the noble river which flows past this city serves very well as a highway at certain seasons; but during the spring freshets it is hardly practicable for the purposes of farmers with their canoes and small boats. And then, during the winter season it is more or less obstructed with ice for about two months. In short it is very important that the large settlement in question should have a road communicating with this city, and it is to be hoped the Chief Commissioner will take the necessary steps for the accomplishment of so desirable an object.

WHAT'S UP?—We have observed a Victoria "Thief-catcher" prowling about town the last few days. Wonder if another Island official has absconded?

MR. WADDINGTON AND BUTE INLET.—It would seem that this gentleman is not only insane upon the subject of the Bute Inlet route, but that he is untruthful also. In a letter recently published in a Victoria paper he quotes Corporal Leech, R. E., in support of his statement in respect to the eligibility of the town site and practicability of the road. We are assured that Corporal Leech not only denies having expressed any such opinions as are imputed to him in Mr. Waddington's letter, but that he entertains very different views upon the subject. If the old gentleman has any real friends in Victoria we certainly think it is about time they evinced some solicitude for his personal safety; for if one may be permitted to judge from the present premonitory symptoms, an alarming crisis is not far off. From all that we can gather from the most reliable sources this Bute Inlet hoax is even more gross than we had supposed. Poor Mr. Waddington! It is bad enough to be ruined financially; but when both intellect and fortune become a wreck it is dreadful indeed.

THE ROYAL ENGINEERS.—There has been a rumor in circulation for a week back that the Royal Engineers are to be disbanded or recalled in the fall. We need hardly say that we hope such will not be the case. The withdrawal of this valuable corps at so early a date would be fraught with injury to this young Colony. It is true they have not been employed as they should have been; but still their removal now would create a sad blank, while it would leave us entirely defenceless at a very inauspicious time. We sincerely hope for the good of the country as well as for the sake of themselves that the rumor is without foundation.

A BOARD OF HEALTH.—We learn that C. Brew, Esq., Chief Inspector of Police for this Colony, has appointed a Board of Health, consisting of the following gentlemen: Messrs. J. T. Scott, W. J. Armstrong and R. Hannah. The selection is a judicious one, and the organization of such a Board is a very proper step. The want of it was keenly felt last summer while small-pox was prevalent, and although we hope to be spared a similar visitation again, yet there will be plenty of work to do.

INDIAN PRISONERS.—We learn from the *Daily Chronicle* that the gunboat Forward returned from Comox with three Indian prisoners, one of them a noted brave, who glories in having killed 12 white men. He, with his brother, who is also a prisoner, are said to be fine specimens of North American Indians. It would be interesting to know what wrong, real or imaginary, has led this Indian to seek such dire revenge. Three Comox settlers had left for Victoria in a canoe, and were supposed to be lost.

THE PRIZE ESSAYS.—We presume it is useless to say any more about these Essays, as the Governor seems to have determined that they shall not reach the public eye on account, we understand, of their not being friendly enough in tone to his administration. Here are \$300 of the people's money paid for Essays to be suppressed because they do not eulogize the Governor.

STOCK.—Messrs. Armstrong & Wylie, of this city, arrived at the Sunnys on Monday with a drove of about 100 head of cattle from Oregon.

THE GOLD ESCORT.—NEW WESTMINSTER, 11th June, 1863.

To Henry Holbrook, Esq., President Municipal Council, New Westminster.

SIR,—We the undersigned merchants, traders, and inhabitants of New Westminster, beg to request that you will call a public meeting for the purpose of taking into consideration the circumstances attending the establishment of a Gold Escort by the Governor, and of devising the best and most suitable means of giving expression to the general feeling of dissatisfaction existing in British Columbia in reference to the same.

We remain, Sir,
Your obedient servants,
John Ramago, R. Hannah,
W. E. Cormack, G. C. Clarkson,
J. T. Scott, J. Munn,
Thos. Cunningham, D. Sutherland,
Geo. R. Ashwell, Smith & Murray,
Wm. Gillett, R. Holland,
Chas. Morison, Phillip Hick,
J. A. Webster, H. V. Edmonds,
J. S. Clute, W. Perrin,
C. Nelson, Meade & Jones,
M. J. Blackman, J. H. Sanford,
O. M. Hocking, Robt. Pool,
Christopher Lee, Wm. Bolleys,
Ernest Picht, Eichoff Bros.,
H. Lewin, T. McMicking,
Robert McLeese, Wm. Burrell,
Dietz & Nelson, David Ramago,
Geo. Hooper, A. H. Manson,
E. Brown, Wm. Grieve,
W. J. Armstrong, Jas. Jock,
Clark & Co., W. G. Peacock,
Geo. Robertson, Wm. Fisher,
Wm. Johnston, T. Pritchard,
John Johnston, Greiley Bros.,
J. Lennet, J. A. R. Homer.

NEW WESTMINSTER, 12th June, 1863.

GENTLEMEN.—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your requisition, so numerously signed, requesting me to convene a public meeting of the merchants, traders and inhabitants of New Westminster for the purpose of considering the circumstances attending the establishment of a Gold Escort, and of considering the best and most suitable means of giving expression to the feelings of dissatisfaction so generally prevailing in British Columbia regarding the same. I have therefore much pleasure in naming Monday evening, the 13th inst., at 8 o'clock. I have the honor to remain,
Gentlemen,
Your very obedient servant,
HENRY HOLBROOK,
President Municipal Council.

To John Ramago, Esq., W. E. Cormack, Esq., J. T. Scott, Esq., and others.

REPLY OF H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES to the Masonic Address on the attainment of his majority:

BUCKINGHAM PALACE,
24th Feb'y. 1863.
Lieut. Gen. Knollys has had the honor of laying before the Prince of Wales the address from the Officers and Brethren of the Union Lodge, No. 1201, of Freemasons at New Westminster, British Columbia, and he has been commanded to express the great gratification His Royal Highness has experienced in perusing the sentiments contained in it.

To H. Holbrook, Esq., W. M. Union Lodge, No. 1201, New Westminster, B. C.

New Advertisements.

Ex "Ship Strathallen,"
Blacksmiths' (Newcastle) Coal,
50 Tons Newcastle Coal,
(Equal to Cumberland)
For Sale in Lots to Suit.

E. COCKER,
Victoria, V. I., May 23, 1863. my27

ERNEST PIGHT,
NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Spirits, Wines, Ales and Segars.

BRANDIES—French, H. & F. Martell, Pelevoisin and American in bulk and cases;
RUM—Jamaica and other brands;
WHISKY—Scotch, Irish, Bourbon and Monongahela in bulk and cases;
GIN—Holland in bulk and cases;
OLD TOM—Different brands;
WINE—Port, Sherry, California wines, various brands;
CHAMPAGNE, PORTER & ALES—Different brands;
STOUTS & BITTERS—All kinds;
HAWAIIA SEGARS—Different brands.

ERNEST PIGHT,
NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.,
Brewer and Maltster,

AND DEALER IN

Brewer Stock;
DISTILLER

AND DEALER IN

DOUBLE REFINED SPIRITS,

40° over proof, superior to any;

—ALSO—

REFINED ALCOHOL

in this, 95 per cent.

* * Chronicle and Colonist please copy. ap15-6m

W. J. ARMSTRONG,

COLUMBIA STREET,

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.,

IMPORTER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

HARDWARE, CROCKERY,

GLASSWARE, AND

Oilman's Stores,

Would call the particular attention of Up-river Merchants, Steamboat Owners and others to his Stock, and ascertain the prices before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Fresh Garden Seeds Just received and for sale.

W. J. ARMSTRONG.

New Westminster, March 27th, 1863. ma28-1c

Furniture!

BY LATE ARRIVALS, the undersigned have received additions to their hitherto well-assorted stock of Furniture, and now offer

Painted Sets—10 pieces;

Extension Tables—8 and 10 feet long;

Common Tables—2, 3 and 3 1/2 long;

Centre Tables—serpentine, and round tops, assorted sizes;

Card Tables—harp and square pillars;

Bedsteads—Mahogany, French, Cottage, double and single;

Sofas—spring seats, in damask and leather covers;

Seating—spring seats, hair cloth with round and pill low ends;

Desks—with fall and door fronts;

Chests of drawers—walnut and mahogany, carved front, shelves, and fret work;

Bureaux—one-half marble top, scroll, and painted pine, four and six drawers;

What-nots—walnut and mahogany, 5 and 6 shelves;

Mirrors—in gilt and mahogany frames, assorted sizes, for parlors, chambers, and saloons;

Children's Cribs and Cradles—Also high and low chairs, assorted sizes;

Chairs—mahogany, haircloth, spring seats, cane and wood seat, office, oak, dining, Grecian cane, heavy bar-room, and common wood seat;

Rockers—spring seats, mahogany and cane seat, and backs, sewing and arm;

Sinks—mahogany, chair cushions, coverlets, towel racks, willow cribs, &c.

—ALSO—

BEDDING.

Pulls, curled hair, moss, wool, and straw mattresses, best feather pillows, all sizes; in the manufacture of which we use only the best materials, and guarantee all our work.

Broad-street, between Yates and View streets. fe1-1c

PIERCE & SEYMOUR.

Victoria V. I.

New Advertisements.

THE DOCTOR FOR ALL
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

CHEST COMPLAINTS.

No diseases are more frequent, few more dangerous, than affections of the respiratory organs. The first symptoms of catarrh, bronchitis, and influenza, may be radically removed by Holloway's renowned Pills. They quickly remedy any temporary stagnation of blood, relieve any overgrown veins, moderate the hurried breathing, and enable the lungs to do their office with ease and regularity. These Pills, by their purifying power, cleanse the blood from all impurities, and fortify the system against consumption, asthma, and similar complaints.

STOMACH, LIVER, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS.

From various causes these organs are frequently getting out of order, and require some suitable medicine to regulate them. Holloway's Pills effect this object with wonderful celerity and certainty. They do not distress the system, or weaken the frame; they thoroughly invigorate the digestive organs. They gently excite the stomach and liver, stimulate the kidneys to perform their functions efficiently, and act upon the bowels without griping or any other annoyance; again, taken an hour before dinner, they cannot be equalled as a "Dinner Pill," as they entirely prevent acidity, flatulency, nausea, and biliousness.

WINDY OR WATERY DROPSY.

Whoever is afflicted with these complaints, should at once have recourse to Holloway's Pills. They act most energetically on the glandular and absorbent system, purify the blood, and impart a vigorous action to the causes may have temporarily taken away. They excite the kidneys to increased activity, and thereby stimulate the absorbents to remove the fluid already collected.

DISORDERS PECULIAR TO WOMEN.

There is no medicine equal to Holloway's Pills for correcting the ailments incidental to females. They may be taken with safety for any irregularity of the system. As they remove all cause of malady, and so restore, by their grand purifying properties, females of all ages to robust health.

INFLUENZA, DIPHTHERIA AND SORE THROAT.

How all-important it is to check the first departure from health! All may do so by taking Holloway's Pills, without risk or restriction. In all diseases affecting the blood, nerves, and muscles, or in cases of fever, sore throat, colds, coughs, asthma, and shortness of breath, the earlier they are taken the better.

CHILDREN'S COMPLAINTS.

Diseases incidental to children, such as feverish attacks, scarlet fever, measles, and all diseases of the skin, may be immediately checked, and soon cured, by these purifying Pills, which may be reduced to a powder, and given in doses of one, two, or three nightly, according to the age of the sufferer. Holloway's Pills are soothing, cooling, and healing, and is better adapted than any other remedy for all external ailments.

INDIGESTION, BILE AND SICK HEADACHES.

No organ in the human body is so liable to disorder as the liver, and none is more apt, when neglected, to become seriously diseased. When nausea, flatulency, acidity on the stomach, warns us that digestion is not proceeding properly, Holloway's Pills regulate every function, give strength to every organ, speedily remove all causes of indigestion, bile and sick headaches, and effect a permanent cure.

LUMBRAGO, RHEUMATISM AND GOUT.

In these diseases the blood is always in a highly inflammatory state; the stomach is also disordered, and the liver and kidneys unreasonably torpid. A few doses of these Pills, taken in time, will rectify all these symptoms by their cooling and purifying properties.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:—

Ague	Female Irregularities	Retention of Urine
Asthma	Scarcities	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Bilious Complaints	Fevers of all kinds	Sore Throat
Blotches on the skin	Flatulency	Stomach and Gravel
Bowel Complaints	Gout	Secondary Symptoms
Catarrh	Head-ache	Tumors
Constipation of the bowels	Indigestion	Tie Douloureux
Consumption	Inflammation	Ulcers
Debility	Jaundice	Veneral Affections
Dropsy	Liver Complaints	Worms of all kinds
Dysentery	Lumbrago	Weakness, from whatever cause, &c. &c.
Erysipelas	Piles	
	Rheumatism	

Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 35s. each Box.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

CURTIS & MOORE, and LANGLEY BROS. & Co., Agents, Victoria, V. I.

fe27 1y

ANDERSON & CO.

WHARF STREET,

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND,

HAVE NOW IN STOCK AND ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING (being the sole Agents in these Colonies for many of them) the following:—

PORTER—Byass' well-known and liked bottling, Friend's, do. do.

Friend's, do. do.

Hibbert's, do. do.

Tennent's XX Scotch;

Byass' Allsopp's, Hibbert's, Tennent's, and Bass' in quarts and pints, glass and stone bottles;

Jennens' Pale, in 1 cks. and blbds.

Martell's, do. and Dark, in 1 cks. and blbds.

Tribot Fil's do. do.

Hemery's Champagne Cognac in case, Moudier's do. do.

Tribot Fil & Co.'s do. do.

Stewart's, Saucel Paisley, in cases and 1 casks;

WHISKY—Crawford's Royal Highland in 1 cks. and 1 casks;

GIN—Orme's Old Tom in blbds.

SHERRY—Many different qualities in case & cask; do. do.

PORT—Chateau la Rose do. do.

CLARET—Rasperry, Currant, Ginkgo &c.

BRITISH WINES—Rasperry, Currant, Ginkgo &c.

PRESERVED MEATS—Best English in 1 lb. and 2 lb. tins for Up-County; Caspino No. 1;

CHEESE—Best North Wiltshire, in fine order; CONFECTIONERY—Wetherspoon's celebrated Scotch BISCUITS—in 1 lb. and 2 lb. tins for family use;

SOAP—English yellow, in 13 lb. and 112 lb. boxes; BLUE—Finger, in small boxes;

OATMEAL—Best fresh Scotch, in 112 lb. bags; ROPE—Europe, all sizes 2 to 5 in; POWDER—Sporting, in lb. and 4 lbs.

CANVAS—Hemp of Superior quality, all numbers; OILMEN'S STORES—Pastes, Chutneys, Pickles &c.

MATCHES—in wooden boxes; GLASS—Duckwood;

GALVANIZED IRON—For roofing & other purposes; JACKETS—Strong, Government pattern. fe27 1y

TO LEASE—Lots suitable for business purposes. J. A. R. HOMER

fe27 1y

THE BRITISH COLUMBIAN
Is published every Wednesday and Saturday morning,
and sent by Express
To Every part of the Colony,
as well as to
Victoria, Washington Territory, Oregon
and California.

Advertisements inserted at reasonable rates, and
BOOK AND JOB PRINTING
of every description executed in a Prompt and Work-
man-like manner.

The British Columbian.

NEW WESTMINSTER, SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1863.

(Continued from First page.)

and ask him to turn it into watch-springs, he would probably say the thing was impossible; but experience has proved the thing not impossible. Now, as it would be very foolish for an ignorant man to limit the power of his fellow men by comparing it with his own, so it is much more foolish of us to limit the power of God by comparing it with our own. And has it come to this my friends, that you assert you have found in the Indian a being that God cannot convert? Oh! do not for a moment entertain the thought, at once contrary to experience and dishonoring to God. God's grace alone can change the heart of man, be he Indian or Englishman, and God's grace can convert the one as easily as the other.

Regard, then, the subject of religion in respect to the Indian as you would regard it in respect to any other portion of the family of man. Sin is man's misery and death all the world over. God has pitied the wanderer, and formed a scheme for his salvation. The words of this salvation are by God's command being carried into every land. God is blessing His Word to all nations, and soon we hope to hail the day when every prodigal shall have returned—Indian as well as Briton.

At Metlakathla medicine-work was done away with, and he (Mr. D.) has lots of rattles in his house for sale to the whites. He had seen these medicine men eat dogs, and even human corpses. The first time he saw a human body eaten was when he first arrived at Fort Simpson. A female slave was killed and her body thrown into the water a few feet from the beach, then two naked men, followed by a crowd of Indians with rattles and instruments that created a horrid din, rushed out of the village and ran towards the beach, where the body was lying. Then they seized the body in their teeth like wolves, tore it in two, and soon each retired, bearing between his teeth half of the body, and sat down and ate it! The Indian who took the most prominent part in this horrid cannibalism afterwards died a thorough Christian, (applause) and cannibalism is no longer practised by the Tsimshians. Painting of faces had been done away with by Mr. Duncan telling them that the custom originated when their forefathers had no soap and wanted to look nice before their chiefs; now that there was plenty of soap there was no occasion for paint. (Laughter.) Gambling he had found it very bad to stop; but had finally succeeded, and now if any of the audience wanted to speculate in second-hand gambling tools, he had plenty of them at the village which he would sell cheap. (Laughter.)

Another custom of the Indians—tearing up property when a person died—was also obsolete. In former times they would meet at the beach and tear up every article belonging to the deceased, but now the property goes for the benefit of the bereaved relatives. The lecturer said that he had started another little settlement in British Columbia. Thirty-seven houses, in the English style, were already built, and as he wanted to get them into civilized ways, he commenced with taxation. (Laughter and applause.) On last New Year morning each man was taxed \$2.50, or one blanket; males between a boy and a man were taxed a shirt, or \$1; and the result of the experiment was 100 blankets, 17 shirts and \$7. Half of this would go to the chief for certain services, and the other half for public works, roads and public houses—not grog-shops (laughter and applause)—but two large houses for visitors from other tribes to stop in. Experience had taught him that these visitors were always very dirty, and so he thought it best to put all the dirty people in one house, and after they had gone to clear all the dirt out. The spot on which the village has been built is the site of an ancient village, connected with which are many terrible tales of blood.

Mr. D. next told how the Indians expressed themselves at a meeting on last Christmas. One of them said that their characters, to Mr. Duncan, were like a horn spoon which it took a good while to make straight. A letter, written in an excellent hand by a young civilized Indian to Mrs. Tugwell, the wife of a clergyman who formerly resided at Fort Simpson, was next read, and created much merriment. When Mrs. T. was at Fort Simpson she took an interest in, and partially educated, two young Indian girls; one of these girls, named Catherine, the young man, who has been named Samuel Marsden, has fallen in love with, and he writes to ask Mrs. T. for her consent to the marriage—the young lady herself being, like "Barkis, willin'." Another letter from one of the girls, congratulating Mrs. T. upon a certain auspicious event, and sending kind regards, was also read.

A touching description of the christian-like manner in which two Indians—one of them the cannibal before mentioned—died was given. Mr. Duncan had never doubted that he should be able to win them to the right path, and subvert heathenism, and one way he adopted to do so was to take their legends (and some of them are very beautiful) and teach them the adaptation which their forefathers intended that they should have. One of these legends runs as follows: A beaver and a porcupine were playing together; the porcupine induced the beaver to climb a tree and jump from a branch to the ground. The beaver was hurt and the porcupine laughed but the beaver had his revenge. He coaxed the porcupine into a lake, and after nearly drowning him he left him sitting on a stump in the middle of the lake. The porcupine prayed to

THE BRITISH COLUMBIAN.

New Advertisements.

PRINTING

—FOR THE—

MILLION!

Posters,

Circulars,

Bill-Heads,

Business Cards,

Steamboat Tickets,

Programmes,

Way-Bills,

Pamphlets,

Labels,

Printed Forms

of every description, executed in a manner

That will Defy Competition!

Every Business Man should use printed Bill-
heads, as they not only save time, but look
more business-like, and serve as an advertise-
ment.

Every Keeper of Public House should have
printed Cards for distribution amongst the
Miners, and large Show Cards, in colors, to
exhibit on Steamboats, and in Hotels, &c.

Every Steamboat Owner, Merchant, Trader,
Hotel-keeper, or Expressman, doing business
in this Colony, should get his Printing done
in the office of the

'BRITISH COLUMBIAN,'

LYTTON SQUARE,

NEW WESTMINSTER,

WHERE ENTIRE SATISFACTION IS GUARANTEED

THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully inform
Merchants and Traders of British Columbia, as
well as Steamboat Owners and all whom it may con-
cern, that having recently made extensive additions to

THE PRINTING PLANT

of the "BRITISH COLUMBIAN" Newspaper, he is now
prepared to execute with promptitude every description

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL

JOB PRINTING

In a style and at prices which will compare favorably
with any office upon the Pacific coast.

Orders from the interior are invited, and will receive
careful and prompt attention.

JOHN ROBSON.

New Westminster, B. C., April, 1862.

BONDED WAREHOUSE.

500 Tons Storage.

THE NEW FIRE-PROOF BRICK WAREHOUSE, in
Lytton Square, New Westminster, has been declared
by the Government to be a Bonded Warehouse on
and after this date.

Merchants and Shippers to British Columbia, who
wish to store merchandise in bond or duty free, are
notified that 500 tons can be stored in the New Brick
Warehouse.

HARRIS & CO.
New Westminster, October 28, 1861.

LOUIS HAUTIER'S
HOTEL.

BILLIARD SALOON,
Lytton City, B. C.

THIS House is furnished in the best style, and a stock
of excellent Liquors and Cigars kept constantly
on hand. The Billiard Tables are unsurpassed in the
colony. The charges are moderate.

Good Stabling, and Horses constantly on sale at
low prices.
Lytton City, November 10, 1862.

New Advertisements.

EASE AND HEALTH TO THE SICK HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

Universal approbation has been awarded to this famous
Ointment for its efficiency in removing diseases of the
skin. For scrofula, scurvy, scald heads, and all
eruptions of the skin, both in infancy and maturity, no
remedy can be applied which so quickly cures as
Holloway's Ointment. In the nursery it should always
be at hand to ease the many skin affections to which
the majority of children are liable. In all heat and
tooth-rashes, the Ointment is wonderfully cooling and
curative. To soldiers, sailors, miners, and travellers in
foreign lands, it is invaluable.

SORES, WOUNDS, BAD BREASTS, BAD LEGS.

In this class of maladies, an improvement in the ap-
pearance of the disease of the patient, follows the first
dressing with the Ointment.

It must not only be smeared on the wound, or sore,
but be briskly rubbed for some inches round about the
diseased swollen or painful parts. It will penetrate to
the blood vessels, nerves, and muscles, and even to the
bone, and will exercise the most wholesome, healing,
and purifying power over every tissue requisite for thorough
reparation. The effect of the Ointment is increased
by fomenting with warm water before the Ointment is
rubbed in; but sores, when healing, should never be
cleaned with sponge or anything else, as the young
and new flesh which appears like a cream, would be
washed away.

BLOOD TO THE HEAD, APOPLEXY.

Nothing gives so much ease in these complaints from
which so many suffer, as Holloway's cooling and healing
Ointment. When rubbed upon the spine it acts
most energetically in drawing surplus blood from the
brain; even to children in teething; this Ointment has a
miraculous effect in preventing fits and convulsions,
so often attendant on tooth-cutting. The Pills should
be used according to the directions.

RHEUMATISM, GOUT, STIFF JOINTS.

Every one suffering from these painful affections
should use this purifying Ointment, as it has rescued
thousands from a life of torture, after every other means
had been tried in vain. The Ointment should be well
rubbed into the skin at least twice a day, after it has
been properly fomented with warm salt water, and dried.
The inflammation soon yields, and the patient no longer
helpless, resumes his accustomed occupation.

GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, BRUISING, HUMPS, SORE THROAT,
AND DIPHTHERIA.

To combat these diseases with success, a remedy is
required which will have the whole absorbent system
under its control. Such a remedy is Holloway's Oint-
ment, when rubbed on the skin it penetrates to the
glands, and removes any obstruction or impurity which
may be impeding their healthy action. This Ointment
acts on the very mainspring of life, for through the
glands pass all new matter required for the body's re-
paration; in all the above class of cases, the Ointment
and Pills used conjointly will act so searching, and
certainly, as to effect cures in the most deplorable cases.

FISTULAS AND PILES.

All inflammations and ulcerations of sensitive parts
may be presently relieved, and ultimately cured, by the
application of this cooling and healing Ointment, aided
twice daily by bathing the parts in cold water. Imme-
diate ease springs from this treatment; perseverance is
necessary to effect a permanent cure.

ASTHMA, SHORTNESS OF BREATH.

In these complaints the Ointment should be well rub-
bed twice a day upon the chest, and between the shoul-
ders; it will penetrate to the lungs, stimulate them to
renewed exertions, prevent stagnation of blood, moderate
the pulsations of the heart, regulate the current of
air through the bronchial tubes, and thus effect a per-
manent cure.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following
cases:—

Bad Legs.	Chapped Hands.	Scalds.
Bad Breasts.	Contracted and Sore Nipples.	
Burns.	Stiff Joints.	Sore-throats.
Bunions.	Elephantiasis.	Skin-diseases.
Bite of Mosquitoes.	Fistulas.	Scurvy.
and Sand-Flies.	Gout.	Sore-heads.
Coco-bay.	Glandular Swellings.	Tumors.
Chilblains.	Lumbago.	Ulcers.
	Piles.	Wounds.
	Rheumatism.	Yaws.

Sold at the establishment of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY
244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London; and by all re-
spectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines through-
out the civilized world, at the following prices:—1s.
1ld., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Pot.

*There is a considerable saving by taking the
larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in
every disorder are affixed to each Pot.

CURTIS & MOORE, and LANGLEY BROS., Agents,
Yates-street, Victoria, V. I.

**BOSTON BAR
HOTEL.**
BAKERY AND PROVISION STORE.

The Subscribers flatter themselves that they will
give entire satisfaction to all who may favor them
with their patronage. A stock of the choicest

Liquors and Cigars
constantly on hand. Also, Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, Pies,
etc. Prices very low.

Boston Bar, B. C., June 25, 1861.

BONDED WAREHOUSE.

HENRY HOLBROOK,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

LIVERPOOL WHARF,

NEW WESTMINSTER.

BONDED AND FREE STORAGE for 600 tons Goods
Every accommodation given to Goods landed on
the Liverpool Wharf, for shipment up river.

A large assortment of Goods for sale at Victoria prices,
with the duty added.

W. GRIEVE,

Tailor and Clothier,

Two Doors East of the Colonial Hotel,

Columbia Street.

ALL ORDERS entrusted to his care promptly attend-
ed to, and work finished in the latest style.

New Advertisements.

CARIBOO

EVERY PERSON SHOULD KNOW

THAT THE

Shortest, Best and Cheapest

ROUTE

TO THE

CARIBOO MINES

IS VIA THE

YALE AND LYTTON

WAGON ROAD.

The chained distances on the Yale and Lytton Road are
as follows:

From Yale to Boston Bar,	28 Miles.
Boston Bar to Lytton,	32 "
Lytton to McLean's,	47 "
McLean's to Junction of Wagon Road, ..	19 "

Distance from Yale to Junction, 124 "

COMPARE THE ABOVE

with the following distances set down by Lillooet
Shippers:

From Douglas to Lillooet,	110 Miles.
Lillooet to Junction,	47 "

Dist. from Douglas to Junction, 157 "

THE JUNCTION

is the point at which the Wagon Roads intersect each
other, and where the Cariboo-bound traveller by the
Yale-Lytton and Douglas-Lillooet routes MUST meet.
It will, therefore, be seen by the above figures that the
traveller by YALE and LYTTON has

THIRTY-THREE MILES LESS TRAVEL

than if he went by the Douglas-Lillooet route.

Remember that on this Route there
are NO PORTAGES where Goods or Ani-
mals may be detained.

Messrs. DUBH, LANE, BLACK, and other Carriers
of Merchandise, advertise to

Carry Freight from Yale to Lytton

\$20 per Ton Less

than is or will be charged on the Douglas-Lillooet route.

The New and Splendid Steamer

RELIANCE.

CONNECTS WITH THE VICTORIA STEAMER

ENTERPRISE.

and conveys her Freight and Passengers to Yale at
greatly reduced rates.

SHIPPERS

desirous of getting Freight through to Cariboo this
season are advised to

Shun the Douglas-Lillooet Route!

and are referred to the testimony adduced in the
CHAMFORD CASE, wherein witnesses have stated upon
oath that 15, 20, or even 30 days is a REASON-
ABLE TIME to convey Freight from Douglas to Lillooet.

Five Days Only are required to

Carry Goods from Yale to Lytton,

and

SHIPPERS ARE ASSURED

that if Freight is carried from Douglas to Lillooet for
Two Cents per lb.,

Carriers are prepared to Carry

FREIGHT FROM YALE TO LYTTON

WITH SAFETY AND DESPATCH, FOR

One Cent Per Pound!!!

All those who allow themselves to be crammed by
Douglasites this year need expect no sympathy from
the public if they get broke trying to get goods through
that route.

Remember the Chamford affair; and steer clear
of extortion and delays.

Travel the Yale and Lytton Wagon Road to
the Cariboo Mines.

New and Commodious Hotels have been erected
at convenient distances along the entire length of
the route, where FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS for both
man and beast are bestowed at MODERATE RATES.

For CHEAPNESS, DESPATCH, EASE and SECURITY
choose the YALE and LYTTON ROUTE in preference
to all others in British Columbia.

Printed and published every Wednesday and Saturday, by JOHN
ROBSON, at the office, Lytton Square, New Westminster, in the
Colony of British Columbia.